THE PEST BEDS OF HARLEM

Why Dr. Fetter Signed the Whitewashing Report.

WHAT HE SAW AT HARLEM.

Lively Scenes in the Police Board Yesterday.

The scene at Police Headquarters yesterday morning was an exceedingly lively and interesting one. In pursuance of the resolution adopted at the meeting on Friday providing for a special session of the Board, at which Police Surgeon Fetter was expected to "rise and explain," the Commissioners met promptly at eleven o'clock. Atter the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting Commissioner Disbecker called for the special business of the session, and a messenger despatched for Dr. Fetter, who promptly arrived, and stationing himself at the side of General Smith, caimly awaited the commencement of the inquisitorial process.

"Dr. Fetter." began President Matsell, "It has been asserted at a meeting of this Board by one of the Commissioners of this department that, in a conversation which recently took place between him and yourself, you stated to him that you were coerced into affixing your name to a report made by a committee of surgeons to this Board relative to the sanitary condition of the material used for fling in the Hariem flats contrary to your honest convictions. You will please now give the Board a juli explanation of the

"It is true." replied the Doctor, "that I made, substantially, such a statement, and I have prepared a written explanation of all the circumstances, which, with your permission, I will read; but I would like that the other surgeons should be present to affirm or negative what I propose to

Commissioner Voorhis thought that it was very proper that all the members of the Board of Surreons, or as many of them as could be reached. should be invited to attend, and the deputy chief clerk was thereupon directed to summon before the Board all the surgeons then in the building. In a few minutes the latter gentleman returned, accompanied by the following surgeons, who were assigned seats and invited to participate, when necessary, in the investigation :- Chief Surgeon Henry, Surgeons Satteriee, Walker, Wade, Cook, Pheips and Varian.

Dr. Fetter then resumed, and amid a deep

silence read the following, interlarding it at various places with vigorous explanations and arguments in support :-

ments in support:—

DR. FETTER'S STATEMENT.

On Friday, May 28, 1876, a committee of surgeous, consisting of Drs. Henry, Satterlee, Phelps. Cook, Wade, Varian and anyseli, were asked to go up and view the ground being filled in at Harlem by Dr. Henry, President of the Board of Surgeons, at the request of the Commissioners of Police, Drs. Phelps. Cook, Wade and myself were told to take the upper end of the grounds first, commencing at 168th and 169th streets. On this, in the middle portion, stood some stagnant water, not odensive. Thence we proceeded to Fourth avenue, and, when we turned down from 169th streets, we received a good loietasts of what we had to meet from the stench emanting from the filling at 166th and 167th streets. The carts were dumping the material said to come from the scows and the laborets were spreading it. I examined it carefully and found a large quantity of vegetable matter was at least twenty per cent of it organic matter. As fast as it was spread out it was covered over with a thin layer of street sweepings, and on top of this three or four inches of earth. There was one load of the filling not scattered which looked like manure, which Dr. Pedips ran his cane into, and after smelling it said, "I hat is pretty bad," We then examined the block cast of Fourth avenue, between 10cth and 107th streets, and iound the work well done. There was no perceptible stench, as there was at least two or two and a half set of earth on top. I was informed that this was a private contract. We then went over to Third avenue and 103th streets and started in on the east sine at second avenue. The was blowing from the southwest. When we got on the Second avenue side we received all the odor we wished. This block was his a very offensive and to half set of earth on top. I was informed that this was a private contract. We then went over to Third avenue and 103th street and started in on the east sine at second avenue. The wind was blowing from the southwest. When we got on the Second avenue side we received al

were so offensive as to be annoying to me. This and an the ground filled in should have at least two to two and a hair leet of good earth upon it to absorb the gases from the organic matter. From here we went to the shore, and there met with Drs. Henry and Satterne. They had visited the form the march, the march, the march, the parties of the comscows and the marsh. Our portion of the com-mittee did not see anything afterward worthy of notice. On Saturday, at noon, the Boarn of Sur-geons met to fix on a report. Dr. Henry, Presi-dent of the Board, presented a report, prepared by him at his house, as ne so informed us. This report was read by him and afterward he asked us all to sign it, as the Commissioners were wait-ing for it and must have it immediately. I asked if it was

ing for it and must have it immediately. I asked if it was

NOT OPEN POR DISCUSSION

and was informed it was not. I rose again to make some remarks and the chair called me to order. I asked if the report could not be read article by article, that I might make an explanation of what! saw, and was told to take my seatthat I was not in order. I said I could not sign the report in that form, and desired to state before the Board what I saw, i appealed from the decision of the chair and no notice was taken of my appeal. I did not understand that our report was to be public, and if I remember rightly Dr. Henry stated that it was not expected by the Commissioners that we should go into details. There was

in the report, for we had no opportunity to inform Dr. Henry all satteriee, accepting their report. I signed it so as not to create a division, although my better judgment told me not to do it, because I did not consider it a report of facts warranted by what I saw. I would correct myself and state I believe Drs. Henry and Satteriee, and not west of Foorts avenue.

I would farther state—the Doctor continued—

visited the olock between third and roots aves of Foorth avenue.

I would further state—the Doctor continued—that I did not know the object of our visit to the dats at the time I went. I thought it was to obtain an accurate idea of the deleterious properties of the filling used, and I thought it was to obtain an accurate idea of the deleterious properties of the filling used, and I went to work with an nonest desire to dw my duty in the matter. I was informed by Dr. Henry, last before I was ammoned here this morning, that I was not one of the committee; that I went on my own volition. This is certainly not so, as Dr. Henry perponally requested the to accompany the party. I potteed when at the faits that some of the contractors were in close conversation with Ir. Henry, and I thought at the time, and I continue to think so, that information derived from them, being parties virially interested, was not only out of place, but very wrong.

The stence arising from the material where I wisited was sickening, and I do not overestimate when I say that at least twenty per ceut of the composition of the filling was decayed organic mater.

Highly Presupplicat to Health.

matter, HIGHLY PREJUDICIAL TO HEALTH.

Dur nest medical authorities say toat organic matter, placed in sait water marshes, is much more injurious to health than if placed in lesh water.

nmissioner Dishecken-Was there any in-tion given you that any special report was cled?

*gpecied *
Dr. FETTER—I was about to say —
Commissioner Dissectes—Answer my question, Dr. Petten-I was choked off in the meeting,

Commissioner Disneckes (getting excited) —i was to abow it any undue indusuoes were brought to bear upon you, and it so, by whom. Sow answer me, and to the point. Did you unlerstand that a special report of any particular lature was expected of you?

Dr. Ferren—I did not wish to create any hard feeling, as I knew I should, unless i appended my signature to the report with the other signers. As I have previously stated, I did everytaing in my power at the meeting to evoke a discussion of the matter, but

matter, but

I was hulled out
and foroidden to give expression to my sentiments. No direct intimation was given to me that a special report was expected, but my views bith regard to it were derived from the fact that I was not allowed to express my candid convictions at the meeting. I knew that if I did not sign the report, antegorism, which I always depliced, would result.

The speaker was proceeding in the above strain given Culef Surgeon Hanry, interrupting him, issued the Commissioner if he could not put certain questions to the withess.

"Go abead," answered Mr. Matsell.

Dr. BENNY—When did you first see Commissioner Hmith with reference to this matter?

Dr. Payrum—On the same morning during which the meeting of the Board of surgeons.

agreed with the report of the committee, although that report had not been made out, and you con-sequently did not know what it would contain? Dr. FETTER—I said to General Smith at that time

that—
Dr. HENRY (vigorously and sneeringly)—I want you to answer me to the point.
Dr. FELTER (groused)—And I want you to talk to me like a gentieman.
Dr. HENRY (somewhat cooler)—Do you not remember that I made a statement to the Board of Surgeons at the meeting of the objects of the investigation of the committee whom I selected to go to Harlem dats?

Dr. ENTERS—I remember nothing of the self.

Surgeons at the meeting of the objects of the investigation of the committee whom I selected to go to Harlem Hais?

Dr. Fetter.—I remember nothing of the sort.

"Now, Mr. Commissioner," said Dr. Henry, "I would like to explain. At the meeting at which our report was adopted I ruled Dr. Fetter out of order, because he was incessantly talking irrelevantly. Oratinary parliamentary rules govern our loard and think I am commetted to preside. He was continually interrupting the proceedings by the introduction of matters not pertanent to our business. I never appointed him to go with the committee. I said to him as to other surge has of the staff that any member of our heard might go to the flats. I selected as members of the committee such surgeons as I thought most competent to form a correct opinion. I did not appoint Dr. Fetter because I neleved him to be an unfit, unreliable, untrutain person."

"folds is an outrage." excitedly excitained Dr. Fetter, jumping to his reet; "I dety him or any-body to prove that I am not a truthul man. I did not come here to be insuited. It is an outrage for that man (pointing his finger at Henry) to get up here and insinuate that I am falsifying."

From this moment Dr. Fetter became uncontrolable, so deeply incensed was he at the inaguage used, and every lew minutes thereafter he jumped to his feet in a high state of nervous excitement, where all i not sub-ide until Dr. Henry suming, said:—

"At the meeting at which the report was adopted and syned I read it over three times and then put the question as to its adoption, and hearing no dissenting voice I declared it adopted, and after signing it myself I handed it to toe surgeons present, who in turn individually signed I."

A map of the Harlem flats was then produced, and Dr. Henry pointed out the piaces visited by the committee, by which it appeared that they will be commissioner Disbocker explained that for filling in West of Fourth avenue, between 106th and

Commissioner Disbecker explained that for filling in west of Fourth avenue the Street Cleaning Department had sold no material to contractors, but this does not accord with the positive and repeated a-sertions of br. Fetter, who emphatically claims that while he was inspecting that locality the carls were busily engaged dumping noxious staff.

Drs. Varian, Wade, Cook and Satterlee were then called upon suverally to state their experi-

Drs. Varion, Wade, Cook and Satterlee wers
then called upon soverally to state their experience, and they corroborated the statements of Dr.
Heary, and denied that any chercion was used to
induce them to sign the report.

After some few remarks by General Smith, to
the effect that he wanted the matter more thoroughly sitted, Commissioner Voorbis offered the
following resolutions, which were adopted:—

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Resolved. That permission is given and an invitation extended to cach and every member, or any member or members of the Board of Police Surgeon, to submit a further or additional report to this Board truly and intig stating his or their views and conclusions as to the nature and character of the material received from the treet cleaning Eureau and deposited upon the low and sunken lots of Harlem flats, and the promble effects thereof upon the health of the residents in the v.cinity, essolved. That said report or reports of any there may be are required to be presented to this Board at or beiore its next regular meeting, on the 8th inst. at eleven A. M.

RING SPOILS IN WESTCHESTER.

ATTACEMENT OF PETER R. SWEENY'S SURUR-BAN PROPERTY. .

Writs of attachment issued by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in the suit of the people against James M. Sweeny and others, "Ring" notoriety, were placed in possession of Sheriff Carpenter, of Westchester county, on Friday for execution. In this case, as set forth by the papers, the plaintiffs demand judgment for the sum of \$7,132,598 29. The property, which has been attached is appraised at \$20,000, and is described as follows:-

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Eastchester, county of Westchester and State of New York. known on a map of West Mount Vernon filed in the Clerk's office of the county of Westchester, March, 1862, as lots 14 and 21, which said lots being taken together are bounded and described as follows:-Nortawesterly by Union street, 55.6 feet. northeasterly by lots 13 and 22 on said map, 345

feet south; easterly by lots 13 and 22 on said map, 545 feet south; easterly by the New York and White Plains road, 61.9 feet, and southwesterly by lots 15 and 20 on said map, 370 feet.

Also all that lot, piece or parcel of land, lying in the town of Westenesser and beginning at a point on the northerly side of Union avenue distant 12.7 feet westerly from the side of the public road leading from Harlem Bridge to New Rouncie, thence winning portherly and parallel in the public road. ing from Harlem Eridge to New Rocuesie, thence running northerly and parallel to the public road aloresaid along the land how or late of Thomas Balawin 205 feet; thence westerly along the land now or late of Isaac Busier 113 feet; thence northerly and again parallel to the public road 50 feet to the hinds now or late of William Adee, deceased; thence westerly along the lands of said William Adee, deceased, 40th feet to the easterly side of Second street 251 feet to the easterly side of Second street 251 feet to the northerly side of Union avenue, and thence casterly along the same 516.6 feet to the point or place of beginning.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

Comptroller Green's bump of obstructivenes remains largely developed. The one thousand Fire Department warrants sent back on Friday by Mayor Wickham still remain at the Finance Delabor of signing each individual paper. He looks upon the manœuvre as petty spite of the Comptroller's to create embarrassment. The faithful firemen of our city, in the meanwhile, are kept out of their salaries for the month of May.

A meeting of the Tammany Society takes place next Monday evening. The "big Injung" had better talk up the labor question over their council fires. If some action is not taken to appease the excited laborers, whose salaries have been

the excited laborers, whose saiaries have been lately reduced, Tammany candidates will have a "rough road to trave!" next fall.

The Department of Public Works announces the receipt of the loilowing moneys during the past week:—Croton water rent and penalties, \$33,027 l5; tapping Croton pipes, \$201 00; vanit permits, \$39 00; sewer permits. \$421 25; sewer pipes sold to contractors, 436 00; total, \$33,783 43.

Mayor's Marshai Keily announces the granting of 391 incenses for the week and receipt of \$3,410 25.

Mayor Wickham has purchased a country seat on Long Island and will reside there during the summer months.

manner months.

A long needed improvement—the upholstering and refurnishing of the room in the city Hall in jid rimes principally occupied by members of "the Caird House." Tais Isliv gathering, which has ately materially diminished in numbers, reminds the of the lobby at Albany, only on a much more imminutive scale.

The demogratic Aldermen begin to "kick in the The demonstrate Alermen eggin to "rights and privi-leges" as city legislators. They are scarcely ever consulted by the leaders. A short term of one year and bargaining for renomination text fall alone keep them from open revoit. The golden days of "rom." Coman, "Ed." Cuddy and others seem to have departed forever.

RAPID TRANSIT.

GOVERNOR TILDEN REQUESTED TO SIGN BOTH BILLS-THANKS TO MATOR WICKHAM. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the West Side Association, held June 4, 1875, the following resolution was unanimously passed :-

Whereas serious doubts exist in the minds of gentumen who have given much attention to the subject as to the probability of securing the requisive amount of capital to complete a system of rapid transit under the large state of the subject as the second of the subject as the bills are not in conflict with each other, and it not inconsist out with law to give his approval and signature to both the bulls passed by the lagislature for rand transit and known respectively as the Common Council bill and the Busted Oil.

The above resolution was last evening transmitted to Almany for presentation to the Governor.
The following resolution was also unanimously adopted and sent to Mayor Wickham:—

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this association tender its thanks to his Honor Mayor William II. Workham for the admirable course he has pursued since his manufaction toward an economical government and public improvements in general and siso for the efforts made by him to procure rapid transit for the city of New York.

A BURGLAR'S ESCAPE.

THROWING RED PEPPER IN AN OFFICER'S EYES. Harry Pugn, alias English Barry, with many other sobriquets, was arrested a few days ago in Jersey City for burglary and locked up in a cell of the Second police precinct. Harry was spled moving through a quiet quarter of Hoboken late on Friday night, and Officer Aldoretta, of the police force, accosted him and took him in charge. Harry walked soverly enough with the officer through Third screet to Willow, when he gave Alderetta "a hand and the Commissioner is he could not put cerquestions to the witness.

accord," answered Mr. Matsell.

HENRY—When did you first see Commisr Hmith with reference to this matter?

Parying—On the same morning caring which
neeting of the Board of Surgoous was held—a
gois before the inecting.

HENRY (inrity)—and you told him you disturned only a short time ago.

THE COMPTROLLER'S INDICTMENTS.

MR. OREEN'S OFFICIAL ACTION CRITICISED BY COMPETENT PARTIES-THE UDA AERIAL LAD-

DEE BUSINESS-STEENE'S ILLEGAL FRES. A reporter of the HEBALD visited several gentlemen yesterday whose names are mentioned in the serious indictments drawn up by the Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen against the Comptroller. Their statements and views are given below. There did not appear any rejuctance whatever to converse on Mr. Green's lack of capacity, integrity and good manners. Indeed, every one seemed to think he needed some instruction on the latter point.

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. It appears that Mr. Green attempted to interfere with the control of the College of the City of of the law. He assumed authority to audit bills for the institution-a duty and right that legally and entirely belongs to the trustees. General Alexander S. Webb, President of the College, stated yesterday that the unauthorized THE REDUCTION OF THE LABORERS' WAGES conduct of the Comptroller had seriously AND HOW IT IS REGARDED—JUDGE CLANCEY affected its credit; but they determined to check the usurpation in the most effectual manner. A plumber had performed work on the buildings calling for several thousand dollars. The trustees approved of it and certined to the correctness of the bill. When presented to Mr. Green he thought it necessary to send one of his extravagantly paid experts to examine the work, and it seems that, on the representation of the latter, he refused to pay the demand. Legal proceedings followed, as is the usage, and it was decided that Green had no color or right to interfere in the premises. But great injury was inflicted on the college in consequence. Persons furnishing supplies declined to have any dealings with it when they heard that Green was to examine their pills, knowing full well, no matter how just they might be and how much they might require their money, needless and annoving delays were certain to occur. The Comptroiler learned a lesson in connection with this matter that has had the effect of allowing the trustees of the College of the City of New York to attend to their duties without bis assistance or interference.

THE UDA ABRIAL LADDER CASE. Mr. Charles H. Hodges was found in his office during the afternoon. He gave the following account of the Uda aerial fire ladder matter, concerning which very grave allegations are made by the Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen, reflecting, to say the least, on Mr. Green's rectitude. Porta, a resident of Milan, Italy, invented a ladder which he be leves (correctly, it would seem.) to be of great value in cases of configrations. He was poor, and it came to the knowledge of a certain editor of a Mhan newspaper, named Uda, that Porta desired to bring his ladder into notice. After some time Porta disposed of his interest in the concern to the wife of Uda—a native of Kenrucky and a woman of remarkable includence, energy and perseverance. Coming at once to the United States, this lady conveyed with

tive of Kenrucky and a woman of remarkable intelligence, energy and perseverance. Coming at once to the United States, this lady conveyed with her the ladder, which also brought to the notice of the New York Fire Commission is, who finally agreed to purchase the patent right (which Mrs. Una had obtained) for this city at the figure of \$25,000. The Board of Apportionment approved of this action and ordered Green to pay the money, Green misself voting for the appropriation.

A VERY STANGE TRANSACTION

now followed, Mrs. Ugh was positively refused payment of the Comptroller. He donoted the value of the invention and was deaf to all entreates to pay the womand, though he had voted for its payment. An action was instituted and judgment obtained, but still Green was inexorable, and more than that, be palpably stutified himself. Mr. Wilham B. White is Secretary of the Fire Department. He became just about this time very intimate with the lady in question—to such an extent, indeed, that she, in consideration of \$15,000, assigned her judgment for \$25,000 to that gentleman. The law directly and specifically denies the right of an individual holding White's position to be interested in the saic of any article, the consideration for when is to come out of the city treasury. The assignment was fliegal and youd. But where Mrs. Ugh Individual holding White's position to be interested in the saic of any article, the consideration for when is to come out of the city treasury. The assignment was fliegal and youd. But where Mrs. Ugh Indied Mr. White succeed. The opposition to the layment of the claim ceased after the assignment, and Mr. Green (the matter of fact is undispined) without any delay paid to the Secretary of the Fire Department \$25,000, thus depriving Mrs. Uga or Form of \$10,000 and gave a final touch to a shameith and lingal transaction. Mr. Hodges acted as counselior Porta, who, up to this moment, has not received a larthing for his ertail ladder.

From information derived yesteries from Mr. William Cauldwell, member

named Simon Sterne out of the city treasury was a barefaced, lilegal use of public money, having for its object either to reward a follower or subserve a personal end, Mr. Canidwell stated to a HERALD reporter yesterday that he was interested in the project of this city oeding enlarged by the acquisition of several towns at the other side of Harlem River. A bill for this purpose was drawn up by Mr. George H. Foster, of Kingsoriage, a gentleman who had no knowledge whatever that such an individual as Sterde was in existence. Mr. Cauldwell, early in 1874, introduced the measure into the lower house, and it was referred to the Committee on Cities. While in their possession Mr. Cauldwell and Mr. Herring, member from Westchester, acded many sections in their possession Mr. Cauldwell and Mr. Herring, member from Westchester, acded many sections and perfected the act as propared by Mr. Foster. When in this condition it was introduced in the Secate and referred there to the Committee on Cities.

member from westchester, added many sections and perfected these act as prepared by Mr. Foster. When in this condition it was introduced in the Senate and referred there to the Committee on Cities.

MR. STERNE TURNED UP at this moment and represented that he was sent to Albany by the Mayor, Comptroller and Corporation Counsel to look after the oil. He had with min a copy of the one prepared by Mr. Foster, with some alterations or intertineations. Mr. Sierne went before the committees of both houses and opposed the passage of the Foster smended bill; but it turned out that both branches of the Legislature reported in its invor, with the remarkable circumstance that the Senate Committee reported also a till never introduced in that body that Sterne or Green lathers. The inter was, in all respects in sections, words. &c., the same as that prepared by Mesers. Cauldwell and Herring, with the exception that to the Comptroller was transferred the management and direction of certain financial interests that were originally intended to be left in the hands of the local authorities oest acquainted with the subject. The consequences have been delay, annoyance, the display of ignorance on the part of the persons sent by the medulesome and obstructive Green to examine the simplest matters. The city has had to pay inonands of collars to Mr. Stene lor of April 39, 1878, was inhibited, as stated by Corporation Course, Smith, from employing counsel at public expense, and here we have a flagrant violation of a law that must certainly call for attention. Mr. Cauldwell pointed out to the reporter yealerday the exact work performed by Mr. Stene. It consisted of about a page and a ball of manuscript, besides the convenient transier of power to Mr. Green irom the hands of men who well understood and had every interest to perform the dates imposed faitafully.

Views of The Conforation Counse, Mr. E. Deinheid Smith, one of the principal witnesses who restined before the Law Committee of the Board of Albermen against the city wand be al

Reporter—What are your views touching this scrings indictment?

Mr. Swith—I am always willing to give any information to the pross that I can properly give under the restraints of official position; but as the charges now emanate from the legislative oranch of the city government and are directed to the head of a department, it would not be becoming on my part to give any information whatever. I may say, however, that I see nothing new in the allegations now made, attnough they are in a more format scape than they have nereturore assumed. With regard to waited in the charges I have no knowledge whatover. There are some, however, in regard to which I am satisfied that missapproneishon exists. Reporter—in reference to the employment of Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins as counsel or loobyist by Mr. Green, will you pease give me some information?

is called a continuing contract, so that it was not affected by the charter. This, I suppose, is the substance of this charge, and the substance, also, of the answer.

REPORTER—is it a fact that the Grand Jury in-

dicted Mr. Green on the grounds of his having employed Mr. dawkins contrary to law-nave you any knowledge on the sudject? If so, please give me any unformation you may think proper

on that point.

Mr. SMITH—All I know about the proceedings of the Grand Jury was obtained while I was a witness before them, and I therefore, as a lawyer and a citizen, can give you no information as to what occurred there while I was before them.

Repourss—Arricle 6, section 35, of the charter forbids the employment of counsel by Mr. Green. At what time did this enactment go into operation?

ion r Mr. Smrrif—On the 30th of April, 1872. Repolitar—When was Mr. Hawkins employed as counsel?

Mr. SMITH-I do not know, but was falormed that the employment took place in January, 1878, all hough services under the employment were alleged to have been continued to a period considerably subsequent to the adoption of the

TAMMANY'S REFORM.

AND HOW IT IS REGARDED-JUDGE CLANCEY AND HIS RESOLUTION-THE MATTER RE-FERRED BY THE COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZA-TION.

Judging from all outward indications trouples of lammany seem to thicken, and the "short hair" and "swallow tail" are soon to be forced to issues. The fight will be a bitter though a very unequal one. The slender fledglings from Fitteenth street and Fitth avenue will have but little quarrer when the "big pipe men" get loose. If the latter were alone in the fight it would be severe enough, but what terrible things may be expected when they have such a strong and determined representation in the General Committee-a representation so strong that it has the temerity to resist the will of the leaders. Where the thing will end cannot be known: but the total rout of the "clawhammer" faction is expected. The trouble is not in Tammany Hall proper, as may be interred, it is between the Mayor and the heads of departments as against the laborers. The majority of those at the meeting on Thursday night, Mr. John Kelly included, were in favor of the Clancy proposition, and, but for the bungling of "Chief Justice" Quinn, the resolution would have taken the proper course and comment would taus have been

and, but for the bungling of "Chief Justice" Quinn, the resolution would have taken the proper course and comment would thus have been avoided.

From the developments of yesterday it would seem Mayor Wickham is becoming rather heavy on the party. Had be followed the advice of his frienda and those of the sarty, Clancy never would have nad occasion to offer the resolution which is the remote cause of the trouble. It appears that days before the meeting of the General Committee Mayor Wickham was waited on by Aldermon, junges and others, who asked him to reconsider the plan of reducing the wages. He accompanied his remail to reconsider with what he considered a "reason," to wit, that by the new plan 334 per cent more men could be employed on the profile works. The party to whom he offered this "reason," to wit, that by the new plan 334 per cent more men could be employed on the profile works. The party to whom he offered this "reason," to wit, that by the new plan 334 per cent more men could be employed on the profile works. The party to whom he offered this "reason," to wit, that by the new plan 334 per cent more men could be employed on the profile works. The party to whom he offered this "reason," to wit, that by the new plan 334 per cent more men could be employed on the knew of contractors who only paid \$1.00 aday. From this it would seem that the Mayor said that he knew of contractors who only paid \$1.00 aday. From this it would seem that the Mayor wisnes to make contractors.

tractors the pattern for the city to lottow, instead of maintaining the city's position as a model for the contractors.

In a conversation had with Judge Clancy last night he told the writer that when he offered the resolution he thought it would be passed without a dissenting voice. He has no doubt toat if a politic and cool chairman were presiding the thing would have passed without aft of the thing would have passed without aft of the thing the organization as it has been compromised.

THE COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

Yesterday alternboon, at a meeting or the Committee on Organization, the Clancy resolution was referred to one of this standing committees, with instructions to visit the heads of the different departments and request them to return to the old rate of payment. They were also instructed to call on the Mayor and petition him inkewise. The organization has no power for do anything else, and coasequently the matter now rests wholly with the Mayor and the departmental heads. The Common Council, who are directly responsible to the people, complain very loudly of the action of the different Commissioners, who are in a manner trresponsible. The Aldermon are held accountable by the people for everything done by the different departments during their term of office. This being the case they very naturally look with great jealou-y on any measure done by the different departments during their term of once. This being the case they very naturally look with great jealousy on any measure which is calculated to make the administration unpopular. The neads of departments do as they please and the Common Council is held responsibile. As prophesica in yesterday's Herath, the trades unionists are up in arms against Mr. Fitz John router and Mayor wickham for their instrumentabity in having the hatorers' wages reduced. As often as they ocnotined these gentlemen they compliment Judge Charcy for his action in behalf of the workingmen. Little doubt now exists but that the Mayor will have to retreat from the very dangerous position he has taken up.

EUGENIE'S LACES.

THE MYSTERIOUS PACKET IN THE CUSTOM

HOUSE. Some time ago it was whispered in Custom House circles that special Treasury agents were on the qui vice in regard to certain fine laces, overdresses, flounces, &c., which were have been smuggled into this port by experts from France. Any one conversant with such matters can see now easy it would be for those familiar with smuggling-which is now elevated to an art-to bring into America some of the portable remnants of

PRENCH ROYALTY. It has been a part of the history of European revolutions that valuable gewgaws-diamonds, laces and bijouterie-have always become the prey of a iventurers and traders, and it was expected that history would repeat itself so that the products of Lyons as to silks, of Sevres as to chins, and of Valenciennes and Brussels as to laces might come to countries where their money value would be appreciated, outside of any respect for rank or tradition. Toerefore it was with no surprise that the announcement was received that the laces of the Empress Engenie had at last reacced tais country; but all edorts of the customs agents to discover where the practous goods lately belonging to the un-ortunate lady of the lunicries had been convayed were intile. On the Herald recorded the seizure of the valuable laces, and a reporter of this journal went to the Custom House to pursue his inquiries in regard to them. Captain Bracket, Special Treasury Agent, who had make the seizure, could not be hound; he had gone to his home on Long Island, but previously had given the small out precous parcel into the charge of the officers of the seizure Eurena. A paper box, about twelve inches wide, contained the laces, valued, it is said, at many thousands of dollars. It was sealed with the contents at this time is imposmole; but it is believed that never before has there been in this country so valuable a lot of laces. They were recovered from parties in Washington, with whom they had been piedged for a moiety of their value. No arrests have yet been made, although many journals stated, on the authority of telegraphic desparches, that such had been the case. It is believed that the ting had been the case. It is believed that the study from Canada and disclose everything about the stupendous frauds sain to have been committed by Lawrence and others. Some rice developments may be expected from this source. Mr. Darling has not yet made his report of the suprassement of the Schuloff goods seized for undervaluation, and the importer implicated has arrived in this city to contest the valuation. A few days will settle this matter. respect for rank or tradition. Therefore it was with no surprise that the announcement was re-

Pursuant to announcement the competitive ex-

WINNING A CADETSHIP.

amination of caudidates for the vacant cadetship in the girt of Congressman-elect N. Hormes Odeil came off at White Plains, Westchester county, yes terday. For the somewhat exclusive associations of West Point and its prospective military dis tinction there were nineteen candidates, including one who was excluded from the class owing to the circumstance of his living in Harlem, and lormation whatever. I may say, however, that is see nothing new in the allegations now made, although they are in a more formal snape han tief have been examined. With regard to many of the charges I have no knowledge what over. There are some, however, in regard to which I am satisfied that missappronension exists.

**Reporter—in reference to the employment of Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins as counsel or lobbylat by Mr. Green, will jou prease give me some information?

**Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins as counsel or lobbylat by Mr. Green, will jou prease give me some information?

**Mr. Smith—The employment to which you refer was made by the Comptroller, and originsted, as I understand it, before the adoption of the charter propounded by the committee should be sammiter of 1873. That charter prohibited his the departments, except that of Law, from making such members and the charter prohibited his the departments, except that of Law, from making such members of 1873. That charter prohibited his the departments, except that of Law, from making such members of 1873. That charter prohibited his the departments, except that of Law, from making such members of 1873. That charter prohibited his the departments, except that of Law, from making such members of 1873. That charter prohibited his the departments, except that of Law, from making such members of 1873. That charter prohibited his the departments, except that of Law, from making such members of 1873. That charter prohibited his the departments, except that of Law, from making such members of 1873. That charter prohibited his the departments, except that of Law, from making such members of 1873. The charter prohibited his the department of 1873. The charter prohibited his the department of 1874. The committee should be sammited in writing and consequently outside of District. The examining consequently outside of District. The examining

FORGERS ARRESTED.

THE LAST OF A NOTORIOUS GANG IN JAIL. Two of the most notorious criminals outside of jail were arrested on Friday night within the confines of New York. They belong to an old gang which once flourished successfully in Philadelphia, New York and Delaware, the greater part of whom are now under lock and key at Moyamensing. Sing Sing and Newcastle. The arrest made last evening is of more than ordinary significance. it is the arraignment of the last of a multitude which, either in one way or another, have been outraging the country for years and years. The names of the two parties arrested were respectively Valentine Gleason and Charles Raiston. They were arrested on a warrant is ued by Judge Van Vorst, of the Superior Court, at the suit of the New York Guaranty and Indemntty Company. The action is for the recovery of \$75,000 advanced to Raiston for his gang on forged bonds of the Buffalo, New York and Eric Ruilway Company, with interest from the dates, as follows :-\$30,000 on June 1, 1873, on forty-one \$1,000 first mortgage bonus security; \$20,000 on the 7th of July, 1873, on forty-three of the same species of bonds, and \$15,000 on the 9th of August, 1873, on twenty similar bonds.

The affidavit in the case is made by F. J. Ogden, Treasurer of the Guaranty and Indemnity Company, and is brought nominally against Charles Raiston, Andrew L. Roberts, Lydia J. Roberts, Charles Williamson, Valentine Gleason, Horace Corp. Amena E. Gleason, Gottlieb Engel and Fontaine S. Pettis. Pettis is now in prison in Boston,

Corp. Ameria E. Gleason, Gottlieb Engel and Fontaine S. Pettis. Pettis is now in prison in Boston, and all the other parties, except Raiston and Geason, who have been arrested, are out of the city, in Europe or classwaere.

Interview with the difference of the city, in Europe of classwaere.

Interview with the difference of the city, in Europe of classon & Co.," said the detective, upon whom the writer called vesterday afteracon. were atrested, as has previously been reported in the ifficialt, in the year 1873 for forgery: they and their gauge having put upon the market \$609,000 of forged railroad bonds. In the summer of 1874 Hoberts was tried for complicity in these forgeries, and at the issue of the trial the jury disagreed. There existed in the popular mind no doubt of his guilt, out the extraordinary verdict of the jury builted the efforts of the detectives toward securing a conviction. Roberts is an old offender. While being cestitute not only of culture, but the elements of even the most ordinary education, he is a shar, shrewdy fellow, nevertheless, and possesses an minate wit that is really wonaerful. He was arrested for countericitint a long time ago, but, by means of his own shrewdness and the influence of a lawyer as snotle as himsel, for his once escaped his due punishment. Subsequent to the arrest just referred to ne was again apprehended for the robbery of an expression pany at Norwaik, Conn. For this depletation he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, but owing to the influence of his sister-in-law he was released after serving only half his term. Of late years Roberts has been prominent in bank rooberes along with Gleason, and has been should be a gang of theyes, forgers and condence men, desperate chough to carry all new projected to a successful completion. One after another the offerent memoers of the gang have one arrested and securely longed, Roberts and Gleason evading the most cunning traps set for them unit last evening.

been arrested and securely longed, Roberts and Glesson evading the most cunning traps set for them until has evening.

The public know all about Roberts' exploits and it is not necessary to recapitulate them here. Valentine Glesson, Strested also last night, is A COUNTERFEITER BY BIETH.

His father was a counterfeiter before him, and played "his little game" quite successfully in Canada. He had all along been Roberts' confederate, and together they accomplished many a cunning scheme. They did not operate alone, but had a gang working with them, among whom may be named the hotorious Ed. Had, surranned "Thus."

Together this gang successfully lorged bonds on the collowing corporations:—Central Pacific Railroad, Union Pacific Railroad, Waussh and Western Railroad, sloux City Railroad, Teho and Neosno Railroad, western Union Teegraph Company, and numerous other bonds.

The Abbert of the two noted criminals, the last of the gang, was effected last evening after two years' of vigitant, constant, untiring search. The officers tracked Glesson on Friday evening from his house in Forty-eighth street to an Elighth avenue car, in which they arrested him, and Kaiston was captured in als bonsed in wenty-litts street at hall-past two o'clock Saturday morning. They then hanced them over to Deputy Sherif McGonjiel, who held the orders of arrest for them. They were locked up in the Ludlow street jair, bail being fixed at \$55,000 in each case.

THE BRUTAL POLICE CAPTAIN.

PARTICULARS OF THE CHARGE MADE AGAINST CAPTAIN WILLIAMS.

In order to ascertain the true facts relating to the charge of brutal and unofficerlike conduct, which has again been brought against Police Captain Williams, now in command of the Fourth precinct, to which reference was made in yesterday's Herald, a visit was paid to the principal in the case, Mr. Owen F. Clarke, at No. 47 Vesey street, and a statement obtained from him as tol-"On Sunday, May 23, I was standing outside the

store-and above which Messra Campbell, myself and all the other men employed in the store livebetween twelve and one o'clock in the day, in company with a young man named John Murphy, who formerly worked with me, when we saw a man coming along the street, who had the appearance of being a Californian. He was dressed in a slouching sort of gray cloth, and wore a sort, wide brimmed hat. Murphy, as the man was passing, said, "Hailo, Pete, let me introduce you to the Alderman." The man turned toward us and said, "Hishow you who I am," and thereugon he selzed Murphy by the neck and pushed him toward the gutter, at the same time knoking him violently. Murphy ran away and I went into the bouse. About two o'clock I came out on the scoop again with my brother, James Clarke, and shortly after the same man came along, and seeing me stepped up to me and said, "Get out of that, God damn you; do you know who I am?" To this I repired I did not know him, and I had a right to stay where I was. Thereuph he collared me oy the beck, almost inrotting me, and pushed me oy the beck, almost inrotting me, and pushed me oy the beck, almost inrotting me, and pushed me oy the beck, almost inrotting me, and pushed me of the forest door of the nouse, and he time seized my brother and treated him in the same manner. I got to the door and held it open for my brother to come in, which he did, with the Captain following, who, as soon as he got to the doorwaf, put one hot inside and selzed me again by the collar, heariff choking me, and commenced to staking me violently. I was alraid to say anything inrither than to tell him I was doing no harm and had a right to be on the stoop. Just previous to his second assault on me he beckoned to an officer, who came up, and, at the Captain's instance it has been postponed until Thursday next."

Mr. in. Campbell, one of Clarke's employers, said that the above statement is substantially the sain's sistance it has been postponed until Thursday next."

Air. in. Campbell, one of Clarke's employers, said that the above statement is substantially the sain's instance it has been postponed until Thursday next."

Air. in. Campbell, one of Clarke's empl company with a young man named John Murphy, who formerly worked with me, when we saw

"Not receiving any reply to the above," said Mr. Campbeit, "I paid a visit to Superintendent Waining, who advised me to send my man up to make charges against captain Williams, which has been done. I do not see what right Captain Williams has to act in the manner he old, especially when he was out of his own precinct, Fortunately, he did not seriously nart my med, of I would have apolled for a warrant for his arrest.

A DESPERADO IN CUSTODY.

MICHAEL CARAMONTI COMMITTED TO JAIL-POS-SIBLE SOLUTION OF THE TORRINA MURDER

Michael Caramonti, an Italian, about fifty years of age, who has long been known to the police as one of the most bloodthirsty desperadoes in the United States, was committed by Justice Delmar, in Brooklyn, vesterday, to answer a charge of stabbing Herman Pardee, proprietor of a saloon at No. 19 Hamilton avenue, on the night of Sunday, May 16. The accused, it is stated by the de tectives, went to the saloon expecting to find there Captain Orlando Botanie, the owner of an Italian merchantman, who had delivered up to justice one of Caramonti's accomplices in a murder which was committed by him in the streets of Palermo. This accomplice was afterward execoted at Rome. Caramonti declared a vendesta against Botshie, and has since persevered in the search for him. Disappointed at not find ing him in Pardee's saloon, Caramonti became disorderly, and upon the former attempting to gharge of the remains and interred them in the side, indicating Mobiles Commeter with appropriate coremonies. disorderly, and upon the former attempting to

serious wounds. He then fied to New York, where he concealed himself for two weeks in a low resert of the worst class of his countrymen in Oal street. Friday mant he visited the house No. 23 North Fifth street, brooklyn, E. D., and was there arrested by Detectives Roach and Short and one cer McCullough. He strongly protested his innocence. In Justice Delmar's Court he was identified by Pardee's aughter as the man who stabled her rasher. He was then sent to Raymond Street Jail.

led by Pardee's danghter as the man who stabled her rather. He was then sent to Raymond Street Jail.

The polics claim to have in their possession facts which still convict Caramont of a crime more serious than the one for which he was apprenended, he has been arrested frequently, each time the accusation against him being of a mature which in the event of a conviction, would have a sentence to State Prison, if not to the gallows. In the fair of 1872 he was taken into custody on a charge of arson. The elines for the fair of 1872 he was taken into custody on a charge of arson. The elines sor the fire Marshai and a logal tecanicality alone enabled him to escape a conviction. Of the many suspicions hanging over Caramont the most serious is that of having been one of a gang of counterfeiters who assasshated Signor salvadore Torrina in a vacantiou at Bedford avenue and Hayward street, on the hight of August 12, 1874. He was aubsequently arrested, but as the evidence against him was almost entirely circumstantial an examination before a magistrate resulted in his discharge. Before the killing of Torrina Caramont had requestly been seen in his company, residents in the vicinity of the counterfeiters den on Bedford avenue having often noticed them enter the place together. If he is imprisoned for a long time for the assault on Pardee the acteutives hope to complete the chain of evidence in the counterfeiting assassination, and convict aim of the nurder of forma.

Pardee's saloon is a popular-resort with Italiana, and it has been the scene of over a dozen stabling affrays during the pass six months. There have been ten arrests in the Forma case, and, although the prisoners were kept in close confinement for several months, note of them were ever convicted of either murder or counterfeiting.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

ANNUAL REGATTA PRIZES AND SAILING DIREC-

TIONS FOR THE GRAND CONTEST. The annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club for 1875 will be satied on Wednesday, June 16, at

eleven o'clock A. M.

PRIZES.

There will be four prizes of the value of \$250 each, as follows: — One for first class schooners—Those measuring One for first cass schooners—Those measuring 7,000 cubic teet and over.
One for second class schooners—Those measuring less than 7,000 cubic feet.
One for first class sloops—Those measuring 2,000 cubic feet and over.
One for second class sloops—Those measuring less than 2,000 cubic feet.
The regarta will be sailed according to the sailing regulations of the club, and with time allowances.

ENTHIES.

ENTRIES.

Entries must be made in writing, addressed to the Secretary of the ciub, and will be received at the Secretary of the ciub, and will be received at the ciub nouse, corner I wenty-seventh street and Madison avenue, until Monday morning, latin June, at eleven o'Clock, when they must be closed in compinance with the raises of the club.

Attention is called to the regulations calling for a deposit of \$25 to be made by the owner of each yacht upon entering her for a regatta, and requiring that no yacht spail be entered unless she has been measured and her model deposited with the club.

Salling Directions.

Yachts will carry their private signals at the

Yachts will carry their private signals at the

Yachts will carry their private signals at the main peak.

The start will be a flying one, and the time e each yacht will be taken as she passes between the new club house at Stapleton, Staten island, and the judges' steamer (the William Fietcher), which will be anchorred abreast of the club house. The signals for starting will be given from the judges' s camer as follows:

For a preparatory signal one gun, and the Yacht Club flag on the steamer will be lowered; and ten minutes later, for the start, one gun, and the flag will be again lowered. No yacht's time will be laken later than fifteen minutes after the second gun, unless instructions to the contrary are given by the judges on the morning of the regatta. At the expiration of the time the above signals will be repeated.

In practicable a short blast of the woistle will be given as the time of each yacht is taken on start.

given as tae time of each yacht is taken on

The course will be from the starting point as above to and around busy No. 10, on the Southwest Spit, keeping it on the bort hand; thence to and around the Sandy Hook Lightsaip, keeping it on the startoard sand, and return over the same course, keeping the Southwest Spit busy No. 10 on the startoard hand, Yacatts mus; keep to the eastward of thoys Nos. 9, 11 and 13, on the west bank, to the southward of busy No. 84, on the west bank, to the southward of busy No. 84, on the point of Sandy Hook, going and returning and will pass between the judges! boat and the club house on arriving home. chin house on arriving nome.

The attention of yacht owners is called to the following changes from the course of last year's

The attention of yacht owners is cancel to the following changes from the course of last year's regatta, viz.:—
Yachts will found buoy No. 10 on the Southwest Spit, instead of No. 8½, will keep to the southward of buoy No. 8½ and outside of buoy No. 5½ on the point of the Hook going and returning. There will be no stakeboat at the Southwest Spit. Yachts belonging to the fulb and not in the race are requested to keep to leeward of and behind those engaged in the race, and to be careful not to interiore with them in any way, particularly at the turning points.

Yacht owners may obtain cards of the entries and allowances and inture instructions if heeded from the judges on board the william flettoner at or near the starting point, between ten and nailpas, ten o'clock, on the morning of the regatta.

The steamer Whikam took, furnished for the exclusive use of the members of the club and their guests, will leave the Erie Railway pier, foot of Iwenty-third sireet, North River, on the morning of the regatta. The steamer will be compared to the club and their guests, will leave the Erie Railway pier, foot of Iwenty-third sireet, North River, on the morning of the regatta, at hali-past nine o'clock, and the club notes, Stapiston, Staten Island, at hali-past teg o'clock, and will stop at the same points after ins regatta.

A collation will be furnished, but wines will be

A collation will be furnished, but wines will b at the expense of those ordering them.

WILLIAM KHABS, Regatta
W. B. BEND,
R. K. COOKE, Committee NEW YORK, June 1, 1875.

STEAM VACHT BACE.

The New York Yacht Cluo offers a prize of the value of \$250 to be contended for on the day of the annual regatta, June 16, by steam yachts belonging to the club. No race unless thrue vessel

Entries must be made in writing, addressed to the Secretary of the club, and will be received at the club nouse, corner reventy-seventh street and Madison avenue, until Monday morning. June 14 at theyen of clock, when they must be closed, in compliance with the rules of the club.

Attention is called to the regulations requiring a deposit of \$25 to be made by the owner of each yacht upon entering her for a regatta, which deposit will be returned it sie makes race.

Sathing Directors.

Yacats will be returned it see makes race.

Yacats will carry their private signals at the main peak. Taey will be restricted to the government allowance of steam, per certificate; to the use of early wood and coal for fuel and to steam power alone for propalsion. The time for starting will be fixed by the Resatta committee on the morning of the race, and will be so arranged that the steam yachts will not interiers with the said they sacets.

the steam yachts will not interfere with the saillag yacuts.

The start will be from a line between the judges'
boat, the Whitam Fietcher, and the New York
Yacht club house at stapleton, S. L.
Unless other wise ordered on or before the morning of the race the signals and manner of starting
with be given from the judges' boat, and with be adjoitows:—For a preparatory signal, a protonged
biast of the whistle, and the cittle flag on the
steamer with be lowered; and live adiates interfor the start the above signals will or repeated.
Upon the first signal occup given the yacuts will
form on the line designated, keeping as near the
judges' boat as nossible, and at least twenty
jards apart. At the second signal they will start,
and any yacuts which, in the opinion of the Regatta committee, are not then properly in line
will be ruled out.

The course will be from the starting point, as
above, through the Swash channel, keeping if
the westward of the Swash channel, keeping if
the westward of the Stone beacon, on the Drj
Roamer, is and around the Sandy Hook Lightship,
keeping it on the starboard hand, and return over
the saine course, passing within flity yards of,
flaggout which will be auchored at or near the
starting point, and from which the time will be
laken.

Owners will apply to the judges on board the

winers will apply to the judges on board the Wilham Fieldoer, at or near the starting point, between ten and hall-past ten o'clock on the morning of the regatta, for the time of starting and for further instructions if needed.

WILLIAM KREAS, Regatta
W. B. BAND,
R. K. COOKE, Gommittee.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

A pige in match took place at Desrioot Track Long Island, Jane 4, 1875, for \$100, between T. E. Broadway, of New York, and W. Birdseye, of Brooklyn, at 35 birds each, 21 yards rise, 1% ounce snot; Long Island rules to govern. T. E. Broadway won the match, kiding 30 birds out of 36.

SCORES.

T. E. Broadway-10011, 10101, 11111, 117
1, 1111, 1111, 11101-Killed, 30,
W. Birdseye-1010, 17111, 1011, 1111
10111, 10111, 00101-Killed, 27.

THE DEATH OF JULIUS POHIL

The identity of the decomposed remains tound in the Hudson a lew days ago having been fully established, and it being discovered that decensed was a Hebrew to religious profession, the members of the Jewish congregation of Hoboken tool